

# THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

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**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
And Notary Public,  
**Jasper Ind.,**  
Will practice in all the Courts of  
Dubois and Perry Counties, Indiana.  
July 19, 1867-18

**Clement Doane,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA,  
Will attend promptly to any business  
entrusted to him in any of the courts  
of Dubois county. Office in the Courier  
building, on West street.

**G. F. Carr,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA,  
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois  
and adjoining counties.  
Office on the South side of the Public  
Square. Sept. 20, '67.

**DEBUELL & TRAYLOR,**  
**ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA,  
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois  
and adjoining counties. Particular attention  
given to collection of claims.  
March 20, 1868-18

**M. S. Boyles,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA,  
Will practice in all the Courts of Dubois  
and adjoining counties. Particular attention  
given to collection of claims.  
Office at Washington House, directly  
in front of the Court House. July 24-18

**MALOTT, COBB & SCHAFER,**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**  
JASPER, INDIANA,  
Will practice in the Courts of Dubois  
and adjoining counties.  
Office at Washington House, directly  
in front of the Court House. July 24-18

**F. HAIN & CO.**  
**FORWARDING & COMMISSION**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
**TROY, IND.**

DEALERS IN  
Produce, Barley, Oats and Lime.  
Lower Wharf Boat Proprietors,  
TROY, INDIANA.  
Sept. 20 '67-68

**Joseph Traxler,**  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
**HARNESS AND SADDLES,**  
South East Corner of the Public Square  
JASPER, IND.

OFFERS his thanks to the citizens of Du-  
bois county and vicinity for their past  
patronage, and solicits a continuance and  
extension of the same, feeling confident that  
he can make it to the interest of persons in  
want of any thing in his line to deal with  
him, as his motto is "small profits and quick  
sales."  
[May 15, '62.]

**C. STEGE, H. REILING, JOS. HARTHAUSEN**  
**STEGE, REILING & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**Groceries, Provisions, Teas,**  
TOBACCO, CIGARS,  
MARKET STREET,  
North Side, between Second and Third Sts.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
P. S.—Prompt attention to orders from the  
country.  
sep. 12, 1863 tf.

[For the Jasper Courier.]  
**ESSAY ON MAN.**

FRAGMENTARY EXTRACTS OF.

Yea, Man's a stain! a loathsome stain is he  
On this fair earth—God spoke: "It rue me  
Of having in my love created Man,  
And I will cleanse the earth of the vile  
bane."

If Man can not expound Omnipotence,  
Ought he exclaim, All, all! belongs to  
chance—  
If finite lore can not explain the mode  
Of th' Infinite, could it then doubt a God—

Al! tongue of atheism and sophistry,  
Otentatious tool philosophy,  
With awe smug'd, astounded, with applause  
You gaze on Nature, and her lofty laws;  
And with theories craz'd the tongue runs riot  
And hails as the inscrutable Fiat

Some insignificant atom or nucleus,  
The god, the source of the universe,  
That atom, nucleus, speak from whence it  
came,  
Such puissance deserves an omnipotent  
name.

Or if to chance you claim the earth's origin,  
Reveal how such prolific chance began—  
If confluent nebulae could conglob the  
earth;

From whence have these conglobing pow-  
ers their birth?  
Nebulae, chance, atomic emanation,  
(Dark labyrinth of the imagination)  
Comply, perform Nature's lofty laws;  
Nature obeys the First Omnipotent Cause.

Oh skeptic tongue soon to th' empyrean  
space.  
Roam through the blue infinite and there  
trace  
Th' occult creation; there survey and span  
Th' infinite grandeur—Grasp the mighty  
plan—

And amid the vast expanse of the star-lit  
skies  
Amaz'd, behold new worlds on worlds arise:  
Can you then doubt the reign of an All-wise  
law,  
Then plunge to the dark nether realms be-  
low,  
"Neath raging waves, where foaming wrath's  
glow;  
And thence exhume the fossil world that  
lies

Beneath the briny deep: then rive the skies,  
The sooty skies of hell's hot fierce domain  
And see the realms where dire ignitions  
reign—  
Where charred creation lines the sooty  
plain—  
Where emerald beings proclaim an extinct  
age—  
And thence exhume and read the mighty  
page—  
Can you then doubt the power of an All-  
wise!

From th' reign of night let Man again arise  
To th' realms of day, and view the vaulted  
sky  
That spans the earth—From pole to pole  
survey  
The charm: The earth with magic walks  
her way;  
From the East the Sun in splendor, lo! it's  
day!

Now roam the earth, her tow'ring moun-  
tain chains,  
Her fragrant dales, her hills, her arid plains:  
On some vast yawning light behold the  
main,  
The placid, heaving—rowing—boiling main  
Lashing the adamantine walls of hell—  
The sulphurous sky—the fierce howling  
swell—  
(The clouds and storm proclaim the power  
of God:  
Thunder and lightning are his chastening  
rod.)

The earth now quakes, the sky is all aglow—  
Harsh thunders peal; the storm's still fiercer  
blow;  
The deep now groans—is this the final day?  
When heaven and earth on fire shall waste  
away—  
When of the un'verse chaos will grasp the  
reign—  
And d'vasting water swallow all again—  
But see! that arch that spans the threat-  
ning sky

Proclaims new hope! the perils pass away:  
The evening Sun mid an effulgent light,  
Now bids the rising moon and stars good-  
night.  
See what majestic power that view unfurl!  
That ordains, sustains the vast link of

worlds—  
Speak! can nebulae, chance, or atoms guide  
the whole  
As spheres in splendor revolve from pole to  
pole—

See the earth shrouded in bleak winter dyes,  
By magic changed in smiling vernal days—  
Al! beauty, life, enchanted beatitude,  
And louder swells the hymn of gratitude.  
From youthful spring see summer's plenti-  
tude

Of fragrant charms, of ripening luscious fruit,  
See drooping Nature wanes and sinks to  
rest;  
With sumptuous stores her creature's wants  
are blest.

Once more her life is wrapt in ice and snow;  
Again with fervent love her bounties flow,  
'Tis thus the magic cycle onward moves,  
Now dreary winter's waste, now ambrosial  
groves.

Speak! can chance, atoms, nebulae such  
laws ordain;  
In such harmonious splendor the world sus-  
tain!

M. F.  
Ferdinand, Ind. Sept. 14, '68.

**The Conference Between Gen. Rosecrans  
and the Confederates.**  
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.,  
Aug. 26th, 1868.

GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the fu-  
ture of our country, I come with my heart  
in my hand to learn the conclusion, wishes,  
and intentions of the people of the South-  
ern States, especially to ascertain the sen-  
timent of those brave, energetic, and self-  
sacrificing men who after sustaining the  
Confederacy for four years, laid down their  
arms and swore allegiance to the Govern-  
ment of the United States, whose trusted  
and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting States' rights to  
conflict with national unity has produced a  
violent reaction against them which is driv-  
ing us towards consolidation, and, also, so  
great a country as ours even now certainly  
is to be must have State governments to at-  
tend to local details, or go forth and fare  
worse. It is plain to us at the North that  
the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as  
has existed for the last three years in ten  
States of the Union, largely increases the  
danger of centralization, swells our national  
expenditures, diminishes our production and  
our revenue, impairs doubts of our political  
and financial stability, depreciates the value  
of our national bonds and currency, and  
places the credit of the 'richest below that  
of the poorest nation in Christendom.

We know that our currency must be de-  
preciated so long as our bonds are below par,  
and that, therefore, the business and com-  
merce of our country must suffer the terri-  
ble evil of a fluctuating standard of value  
until we can remedy the evil condition of  
things at the South. We also see other  
mischiefs quite possible, if not probable, to  
arise, such as from the failure of the crops,  
a local insurrection, and many other unfor-  
seen contingencies which may still more de-  
preciate our credit. Our currency provokes  
discontent and disorder among our people,  
and may bring demagogical agitation, revolu-  
tion, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed  
evils and villainies, on us.

We know that the interests of the peo-  
ple of the South are for law and order, and  
they must share our fate of good and ill—  
I believe every one I know, who reflects,  
believes that if the people of the Southern  
States could be at peace, and their energy  
and good will heartily applied to repair the  
waste of war, reorganize their business, set  
the freedmen peaceably, prosperously, and  
contentedly at work, and invite capital, en-  
terprise, and labor from elsewhere to come  
freely among them, they would soon rebuild  
their ruined fortunes, multiply, many fold,  
the value of their lands establish public con-  
fidence in our stability, bring our Govern-  
ment bonds to a premium, our currency to a  
gold standard, and assure for themselves  
and the whole nation a most happy and pros-  
perous future. Seeing this, and how all  
just interests concur in the work, I ask the  
officers and soldiers who fought for the Un-  
ion—ask every thinking man of the great  
West and North—why it cannot be done?  
We are told by those who have controlled  
the Government for the last four years, that  
the people of the South will not do it; that  
if ever done at all, it must be done by the  
poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen  
and the few whites who, against the public  
opinion and sentiment of the intelligent  
white people, are willing to attempt to lead

and make their living off these ignorant, in-  
experienced colored people, mostly men who  
must be needy adventurers, or without any  
of those attributes on which reliance for  
guidance or government can be placed.

We are told that this kind of government  
must be continued at the South until six  
or eight millions of intelligent, energetic  
white people give in to it or move out of the  
country.

Now, I think, the Union army thinks, and  
the people of the North and West, I dare  
say, believe there must be, or there ought to  
be a shorter, surer way to get a good govern-  
ment for all. At the South we know that  
they who organized and sustained the  
Southern Confederacy for four years against  
gigantic efforts, ought to be able to give  
peace, law, order, and protection to the  
whole people of the South. They have the  
interest and the power to employ, protect,  
educate, and elevate the poor freedmen, and  
to restore themselves and our country to all  
the blessings of which I have just spoken.

The question we want answered is, are  
they willing to do it? I came down to find  
what the people of the South think of this,  
and to ask you what the officers and soldiers  
who served in the Confederate army, and  
the leading people who sustained it, think of  
these things? I come to ask more. I want  
to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism  
I here express unqualified confidence, and  
as many good men as you can conveniently  
consult, to say what you think of it, and al-  
so what you are willing to do about it. I  
want a written expression of views, that  
can be followed by a concurrence of action.  
I want to know if you, and the gentlemen  
who will join in that expression, are willing  
to pledge the people of the South to a chiv-  
alrous and magnanimous devotion to restor-  
ing peace and prosperity to our country. I  
want to carry this pledge high above the  
level of party politics, to the late officers  
and soldiers of the Union army, and the  
West, and to ask them to consider it, and to  
take the necessary action, confident that it  
will meet with a response so warm, so gen-  
erous and confiding that we shall see in its  
sunshine the rainbow of peace in our po-  
litical sky, now black with clouds and im-  
pending storm.

I know you are a representative man, and  
have reverence for the Constitution and the  
Union and the welfare of the country, and  
what you would say would be endorsed by  
nine-tenths of the whole people of the  
South.

But I should like to have the signatures of  
all the representative Southern men here,  
who concur in your views, and the expres-  
sions of their concurrence from the principal  
officers and representative men throughout  
the South when they can be procured.

The concurrence of opinions and will, all  
tending to peace, order and stability, will  
assure our Union soldiers and business men,  
who want substantial and solid peace, and  
cause them to rise above the level of the  
party politics, and take such steps to meet  
yours as will insure a lasting peace with all  
its countless blessings.

Very truly, your friend,  
(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.,  
Aug. 26th, 1868.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive  
your letter of this date, and in accordance  
with your suggestion I have conferred with a  
number of gentlemen from the South in  
whose judgment I have confided, and who  
are acquainted with the public sen-  
timent of their respective States. They  
have kindly consented to unite with me in  
replying to your communication, and their  
names will be found with my own appended  
to this answer, with this explanation, we  
propose to give you what we believe the  
Southern people, to whom you refer, re-  
gard as the correct doctrine, as to African  
slavery and the right of a State to secede  
from the Union. We express the almost  
unanimous judgment of that people, when  
we declare that we consider these disputed  
questions have been decided by the war,  
and it is their intention, in good faith, to  
abide by that decision. At the close of the  
war the Southern people laid down their  
arms, and sought to resume their former re-  
lations with the United States Government.  
Through their State conventions they  
abolished slavery, and annulled their ordi-  
nances of secession, and they returned to  
their peaceful pursuits with a sincere pur-

pose to fulfill all their duties under the Con-  
stitution of the United States, which they  
had sworn to support. If it were not for  
the aid that Southern agriculture affords  
them the people of the South would be de-  
stitute of means of subsistence and become  
paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-  
interest, even if there were no higher mo-  
tives, would therefore prompt the whites of  
the South to extend to the negroes care  
and protection. The important fact that  
two races are under existing circumstances,  
necessary to each other, is gradually be-  
coming apparent to both, and we believe  
that but for the fact that influences are exer-  
cised to stir up the passions of the negroes, the  
relationship of the two races would soon  
adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kind-  
ness and advantage. It is true that the peo-  
ple of the South, together with the people  
of the North, are, for obvious reasons, op-  
posed to any system and laws which would  
place the political power of the country in  
the hands of the negro race, but this oppo-  
sition springs, not from any feeling of enmity,  
but from a deep-seated conviction that  
at present the negroes have neither the in-  
telligence nor other qualifications necessary  
to make them safe depositaries of political  
power. They would inevitably become the  
victims of demagogues, who, for selfish pur-  
poses, would mislead them to the serious in-  
jury of the public. The great want of the  
South is peace. The people desire tranqui-  
lity and the restoration of the Union. They  
deprecate disorder and excitement as the  
most serious obstacle to their prosperity;  
they ask a restoration of their rights under  
the Constitution. They desire relief from  
oppressive misrule. Above all, they would  
appeal to their countrymen for the re-es-  
tablishment in the Southern States of that  
which has justly been regarded as the birth-  
right of every American, the right of self-  
government established that on a firm basis,  
and we can safely promise, on behalf of the  
Southern people, that they will faithfully  
obey the laws and Constitution of the Un-  
ited States, treat the negroes with kindness  
and humanity, and fulfill every duty incumbent  
on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitu-  
tion of their country. We believe the above  
contains a succinct reply to the general top-  
ics embraced in your letter, and we venture  
to say, on behalf of the Southern people  
and of the officers and soldiers of the late  
Confederate army, they will concur in all  
the sentiments which we have expressed.  
Appreciating the patriotic means which  
have prompted your letter, and reciprocating  
your expressions of kind regards.

We have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully and truly,  
R. E. Lee, Virginia

G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana  
Alex. H. Stephens, Georgia  
Alex. H. Stuart, Georgia  
C. M. Conrad, Louisiana  
Linton Stephens, Georgia  
A. Caperton, West Virginia  
F. S. Stockdale, Texas  
F. W. Pickens, South Carolina  
W. J. Robinson, Virginia  
Jas. R. Anderson, Virginia  
Wm. F. Turner, West Virginia  
C. H. Luce, South Carolina  
E. Fontaine, Virginia  
John Letcher, Virginia  
B. C. Adams, Mississippi  
W. J. Green, North Carolina  
E. Harvie, Virginia  
P. V. Daniel, Jr., Virginia  
W. F. Sotherlin, Virginia  
A. B. James, Louisiana  
T. Beauregard, Texas  
M. G. M. Norton, Louisiana  
T. Brance, Georgia  
H. T. Bussett, Georgia  
Samuel J. Douglas, Florida  
Jeremiah Morton, Virginia  
John B. Baldwin, Virginia  
Geor. W. Bowling, Virginia  
Theodore T. Conway, Virginia  
Jas. Lyons, Virginia

To General W. S. Rosecrans, Minister to  
Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Va.

—When the price of gold was 250, say-  
a newspaper organ of the bondholders, "the  
man who had one hundred dollars in paper  
money was no better off than he who had  
forty dollars in gold." So far, true. But,  
of the man who had \$100 in paper money pro-  
ceeded to lend it to the Government, "in its  
hour of need, he became instantly according  
to bondholders' logic, exactly sixty dollars  
better off than the man who had only forty  
dollars in gold. The simple process of buy-  
ing a bond—such is the bondholder's doc-  
trine—added one hundred and fifty per cent,  
to the wealth of him who bought it, by au-  
thorizing him to exact that one hundred and  
fifty per cent, from the earning of him who  
must be taxed to pay it.